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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1873. NO. 1.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial Newspapers (Morning) are published regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to a paper regularly or to a person by name or to a firm or business title, or to any other address or to no address but the name of the paper.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Trans-Allegheny Canal.

Details of the Cumberland Convention.

Interesting Statistics from Capitalists,

The New Route Necessary and Practicable.

Adjournment of the Convention Subject to the Future Call of the President

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CUMBERLAND, MD., September 11, 1873.

The Convention called to meet at this place yesterday has closed its session, and the delegates have dispersed to their homes full of the enthusiasm which seems likely to carry the canal-extension project to the desired success. In addition to the report of the proceedings of the Convention, published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, additional details are herewith presented:

The Convention, having perfected its organization by the election of officers, was addressed by Hon Montgomery Blair, the President, as follows:

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT BLAIR.

In announcing the object of the meeting, Mr. Blair said that the friends of the great highway knew the object of coming here, and it was not necessary for him to add much. This was a National occasion—an assembly to promote the internal improvement of the country—involving the best interest of the whole country, and within the borders to Lake Erie, but our canal as proposed is a thoroughly national improvement. He was not referred to the best course to secure government aid in this great undertaking. There was no doubt of this securing the desired aid, but there was more fear of corporate extortion than government power. The property of Pittsburgh is a national highway and was among the first duties of a government, and was to be hoped that we in Congress could make steps beyond a doubt that this is the route established by nature.

Hon. George A. Pearce, of Cumberland, moved that a committee of fourteen be appointed on Business and Resolutions. The motion prevailed, and the following committee was appointed: Messrs. G. A. Pearce, John Ritchie, John Hawkins, A. F. Hartman, B. S. Heath, Thomas Moore, Patrick Hamill, M. Baldwin, R. D. Johnston, W. W. McKaig, N. S. Bigley, A. Wilson, James Lowry and J. J. Blackett.

The letters, of which mention has been made, were then read, after which Hon. W. W. McKaig made a short address, in which he explained to the Convention the three routes which had been proposed by the Government Engineers as possible for the extension of the canal. These routes are:

First—Beginning at Mt. Savage and terminating at Point Pleasant, a considerable distance down the Ohio river.

Second—Beginning at Cumberland and extending up the Potomac to Cranberry Creek, thence by the Youghiogheny and terminating at Parkersburg.

Third—Beginning at Cumberland, and running via Wills Creek and the Ohio valley river to Pittsburgh.

Judge McKaig said that so far as the people of Cumberland and Allegany county were concerned, they simply prefer the Wills Creek route, as being most conducive to their local interests, but also believed that route to be cheapest and most practicable.

Hon. Patrick Hamill, of Garrett county, and a Director in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, counseled against any extended discussion or speculation upon the particular route to be adopted, till the engineers now at work shall have made their report.

Hon. John Ritchie, of Frederick, ex-Congressman from the Sixth Maryland District, had had the honor of procuring from Congress the appropriation of the engineers were sent to Maryland, although the necessary data should be had before the selection of a route was made. Let the Pittsburgh gentlemen present the advantages of their favorite route and inform the Convention of the advantages. This was one of the objects of their meeting. The end aimed at was to reach the Great Mississippi Valley in the shortest route. It was a matter of minor importance. The growth of business right, necessitated the construction of one route. As to how far the general government ought to go in aid of this project, he was not prepared to say. He did not think the government ought to go further than should accept monopolies on the one hand, or constructed federal power on the other. The people are still able to control both.

Judge Pearce said the place to discuss the power of the government to aid in canal improvements was before the committee just appointed by the Convention, and this he would leave to the wisdom of the people. Let them say what is practicable and what is proper, and he would abide by their action. He was in favor of taking hold of the project and giving it the necessary impulse. He knew Congress had the power and would be called on to exercise it.

Mr. Ritchie would not be understood as throwing cold water on the movement. He only wanted the necessary data before they committed themselves entirely on the subject.

Mr. A. B. Davis said the United States government was a stockholder in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, and could assist in its improvement and extension with propriety. In this view of the matter it was a donation they were asking for, and that the government should further its own interests.

He stated that the committee on Business and Resolutions might have time to discharge their duties, a recess was taken till half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At the appointed hour the Convention reassembled and was called to order by the President.

Judge Pearce, chairman of the committee which had met during recess, was introduced and said that those members of the committee who were not conversant with the statistics of trade and the interests affected thereby had been gratified and instructed by the information laid before them. He was sure that before the adjournment such statements would be made public as would satisfy any reasonable man of the indispensable necessity of the construction by Congress of this great route. The present seemed to be the very opportune time in which to urge upon Congress the passage of such legislation as would give relief to the people of the East and West on the subject. The President had been requested to Congress the adoption of such measures. There was a growing disposition among members of Congress to recognize these views and to foster the interests of the large producers of the West.

The Judge then presented from the Committee the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The vast growth and expanse of the agricultural and other industrial interests of the great West, now imperatively demand increased and cheaper transportation to Eastern markets and foreign parts. And whereas, experience has demonstrated that this want can be adequately met only by means of improved water communications. And whereas, an extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Ohio river offers most favorable advantages, both as to feasibility and economy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five (of which the President of this Convention shall be Chairman) be appointed to memorialize the Congress of the United States to aid in the completion of the water line from Washington, D. C., to the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, via the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and Youghiogheny river, and to confer with the authorities of the United States having on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, and to present for their consideration the advantages of the proposed route as the shortest and only highway and to procure such national and State legislation as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the objects of the foregoing resolutions.

Thomas Moore, Esq., of Pittsburgh, being called on for his views, came forward and made some interesting statements respecting the immense coal business at the Pittsburgh end of the proposed line. Coal and coke were being shipped through all the Western country. If the canal should be extended, the largest which now returns from the lower ports empty would be filled with the products of the West. He alleged large quantities to Lake Erie, paying $6 50 by rail to New York, and by water an average of $2 50. He shipped coal to Washington daily at a cost of a cent a ton per mile and furnished his own cars. If this route should be opened Washington would be one hundred and twenty-five miles nearer Pittsburgh than New York now is, and we could compete successfully for the western trade. An organization had been made to make this improvement as rapidly as possible, and now they wanted aid from Congress, or the government, or somebody else to give it. There was no doubt of the enterprise paying. There was no difficulty in securing the money and mortgage the whole improvement. Let the government indorse their bonds and take the mortgage. Mr. Moore called attention to the fact that the Youghiogheny route would be open to navigation from three to four months longer of the year than the Erie, and advocated the enlargement of the Chesapeake and Ohio to a capacity of four hundred tons and its immediate connection with Pittsburgh.

N. S. Bigley, of Cumberland, followed with useful observations on the matter of cheap transportation. He had an experience of a quarter of a century. With the same engine and car he had supplied the lowtoot "Black Diamond," carrying twenty thousand bushels of coal, he could tow more than three times that amount, and, but for natural and artificial obstructions in the Ohio, he could move much more. He had carried five hundred thousand bushels from Louisville to New Orleans. At Pittsburgh they have three or four boats constructed for doing that after the logy season. Transportation had been cheapened to a nominal rate from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, the freight being 6¾ cents per bushel, or $1 50 per ton for 2,200 miles. Comparing these rates with those on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, we find that it costs $6 60 to transport a ton of freight that short a distance of 440 miles. Some years ago, when there was a scarcity of coal in Cincinnati, the Pittsburgh coal trade brought the price down to 12½ cents, the low rate of nineteen cents a bushel from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. Coal could be towed to Cincinnati and sold for twelve cents a bushel, transportation included. There was a difference of $2 50 per ton between the transportation of coal Eastward by rail and water. Between three and four millions of tons were consumed in the East for gas and coke. There would, therefore, be a difference of $7,000,000 annually in favor of the water route. In two years the Lake could hold the whole coal trade.

M. Bannon, Esq., of Baltimore, addressed the Convention at length on the superior advantages to be gained by the proposed route over all others. One hundred and eighty-four miles of the route had been completed; sixty miles of the Youghiogheny river would be slack water, and put ninety miles of canal remained to be built. The government had spent $50,000 to survey for the James River and Kanawha canal, and it was estimated that $50,000,000 would be required to complete it. They already had a canal from Washington to Cumberland, costing $23,000,000, sixty feet wide and six feet deep, and not over $20,000,000 would be required to complete the grand route from Pittsburgh to the Ohio. The Kanawha would end at Richmond in twenty feet of water, while the Chesapeake and Ohio terminates at Washington in twenty-seven feet of water. He was willing the Government should lend its aid to the Kanawha and Erie, but he wished Congress to understand that this middle route was the most practicable, the cheapest and the best one from the Mississippi valley to the Atlantic. If the Chesapeake Canal should be enlarged as the Erie has been, Captain Bigler's barges might float in front of the capital and in the harbor of New York. The thoughts of thinking men were now directed to the subject of water transportation. Careful estimates had been made, and it was shown that where it cost seven cents a ton to transport freight by rail, it cost four cents by river, two and a half cents on canal and one cent on the ocean. If the canal should be enlarged and deepened it would soon drive out of existence all other means of carriage except for what must be carried in an active way. Cumberland would become the Manchester of America, and all along the route industry would be stimulated and wealth increased.

Mr. E. C. Pechin, President of the Dunbar Iron Works, next addressed the Convention. It had been asserted that the slackwater would end at Connellsville. This was erroneous, they could slackwater to Conellsville, and by following the Castleman till it strikes the hills needs but thirty-five miles of canal to be built. In 1871 the production of Connellsville coke was 14,000,000 bushels. Two railroads have been insufficient to carry it away. With a cheap and easy transportation they could greatly increase the production of coke and extend that branch of industry indefinitely. What would be the result of the building of the canal? It would have a steady supply of iron, coal and coke which would be astonishing. Cheap iron could only be secured by cheap transportation. There would be no trouble with regard to physical difficulties, and he thought none would be met with in Congress. He urged earnest work and sufficient success.

Mr. German, by request of several delegates, spoke briefly on the subject of the supply of water at the Summit. He read from the report of Gen. Barnard showing that over forty-five inches of water in abundant to make the canal navigable during the entire boating season. At the Summit 120 boats could be locked though in a day, with a large surplus of water.

Dr. Frank Cowan, whose interest in this scheme has never flagged, and whose efforts towards its successful prosecution have been largest instrumental in bringing it to public notice, took the floor and in a few remarks—half humorous, half serious—indicated the value which the completion would be to Maryland and Pennsylvania. The distance from Pittsburgh to Connellsville was sixty miles—say forty. Taking five miles on each side of the river, and you have an area of four hundred square miles, or 256,000 acres. Suppose the value of this land has increased in value one dollar per acre by the sure prospect of a water outlet, and you have $256,000 subscribed to the canal fund. Suppose the increase in value to be five dollars, and $1,280,000 are already pledged to the building of this much needed improvement.

Hon. John Ritchie again spoke, congratulating the Convention on the result of the work of the Committee appointed in the morning, and promising his hearty support to the measures recommended.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the chair appointed the following Committee to carry out the recommendations of several therein: Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. George A. Pearce, Hon. John Ritchie, Hon. Patrick Hamill, M. Bannon, W. W. McKeag, Judge A. E. Wilson, Frank Cowan, Gov. Cheer, Thos. A. Scott, Shepherd, Wm. J. Murtaugh, James G. Barrett, Lemuel Jordan, Capt. N. J. Bigler, Chas. J. Brown, G. M. Watkins, Gilmore Meredith, E. C. Pechin, Esq.

Hon. Patrick Hamill having presented his views on the subject of routes, giving the Mount Savage the preference, the Convention went into the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention tenders its thanks to the Board of Trade of Cumberland for the hospitalities extended to the delegates while in this city.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad for its courtesies in issuing tickets from Pittsburgh to Cumberland.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the Convention and all the friends of the enterprise here represented is due to Dr. Frank Cowan for the untiring energy he has manifested in calling together this Convention, which has resulted in so much prospective benefit to the whole country.

On motion of Mr. Gorman the Convention adjourned subject to meet at the call of the President.

The results of the convention cannot but be of the most important character. How extensive an important measure which called together so many gentlemen of wealth and influence, is sufficient to insure its success, if such an issue were in the range of possibility. These gentlemen are thoroughly in earnest, and of their ability to control their purposes there can be no doubt.

There was a noticeable lack of attendance by the business men of Pittsburgh, who ought to be interested in the matter. This is doubtless owing to the fact that the importance of the meeting was not generally appreciated.

The arrangements were fully represented, the following papers sending reporters: The New York *Herald*, the New York *Times*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Baltimore *American*, the Baltimore *Gazette*, the Washington *National Republican*, the *American*, Manufacturer, and the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, *Dispatch*, *Chronicle*, *Leader* and *Telegraph*.

The delegates and the newspaper representatives of the press were splendidly entertained while in the city by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the Cumberland Board of Trade.

No more harmonious convention was ever held, nor one, we are sure, better satisfied with the arrangements made for its comfort; and with the result of its deliberations.

LIST OF PATENTS

To Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following list of patents, issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending September 11, 1873, is furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-Law and Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Circuit Closer for Railway Signalling Apparatus—H. W. Spang, Reading.

Table Hinge—E. C. Brisner, Middletown.

Car Coupling—J. Rees, West Hanover.

Apple Butter Stirrer—G. W. Collins, West Lebanon.

Rolling Mill—A. Wood, Jr., Conshohocken.

Thill Coupling—R. R. Rapp, West Chester.

Check Rainer—J. Dingeldy, Corry.

Water Wheel—E. Hackett, Ulysses.

Pump Bracket—S. Selden and O. R. Hanchett, Erie.

Griddle—S. Kennedy, Allegheny City.

Sewing Machine—J. Smith, Centerville.

OHIO.

Rein Guide for Vehicles—A. D. Smith, Grafton.

Boring Machine—J. Sickels, Columbus Grove.

Washing Machine—H. H. Marcar and S. Mehaffey, Cambridge.

Steam Whistle—O. Kromer, Sandusky.

Fire Place—W. M. Kepler, Cincinnati.

Steam Engine—J. A. Fay, Cincinnati.

Car Coupling—E. N. Gifford, Cleveland.

Washing Machine—T. P. Cunningham.

Harvester—P. F. Hodges, Massillon.

Grain Binder—J. Waddington, New Philadelphia.

Wire Fence—C. Lalina, East Norwalk, and L. N. Lakins, Toledo.

Pulley Block—G. A. Ford, Cleveland.

Flue Casing for Forge Chimneys—H. S. Wilcox, Nevada.

Harvester Rake—J. Angspurger, Trenton.

Combined Fender and Ash Sifter—W. C. Dobbins, Zanesville.

Hoe—J. H. Gould, Rutland.

Pump—E. G. Russell, Nevada.

Furrowing Machine—W. H. Rutledge, Hamilton.

Device for Dressing Saw Teeth—W. Howe, Westerville.

Car Coupling—J. Crist, Tiffin.

Grain Cutter and Cutter—T. E. Colburnn, Cleveland.

REISSUES.

Knitting Machine—W. A. Tangeman, Lockland.

STATE NEWS.

A Leechburg correspondent informs the Kittanning *Free Press* that the mining and working of iron ore in that vicinity. Mr. David Rose lost all of his children, five in number, within fifteen days. Three children of Emory A. Schaad and two of Isaac Keefer, have also died within a short time.

Mr. John Nieman, of Unionville, Berks county, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 9th inst. He was eighty-four years of age.

A correspondent informs the Clearfield *Raftsman's Journal* that a diabolical attempt at wholesale murder was made in Huston township, this county, on Saturday evening last. Information was given to the Good Templar Lodge was in session at Mill Run, an explosion of powder occurred beneath the floor of the school house in which the organization met, with sufficient force to tip over the tables and lamps, while the fire burst through the crevices in the floor and filled the house with a stifling smoke. A rigorous examination by daylight revealed the fact that the building had been lifted enough to allow the foundation to be placed in position, and powder enough would hold about 25 pounds, was found under the house torn to pieces. Bands had been placed over the opening made in the wall to introduce the can. The floor being a double one it was strong enough to withstand the explosion, save to slightly lifting the house and pushing out the wall—time enabling the powder to expand its force laterally, and thwarting the evident intention to blow up fifteen or twenty men and women. No punishment under our laws is too severe for such a dastardly outrage, and we hope, the fiends who gave the attempt to injure and maim, or destroy the lives of so large a number of innocent persons, assembled in a peaceful and social capacity may be discovered and punished to the utmost extent of the law.

The Saratoga regatta was a complete success.

At the meeting of the Senatorial Transportation Committee, yesterday, at New York, it was stated that the difficulty in transporting grain by canal propellers by reason of the moving cars over railway lines, but in discharging it from the cars.

The steamer Columbia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

Andy and James Williams, two of the negroes concerned in the assassination of Richard Harris, at Elmwood Cemetery, last Saturday night, were arrested Wednesday night.

The first term of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College at Columbus begins next Wednesday, but the formal inaugurations of the installation of each Assembly district, to meet in Elmira on Wednesday, October 8th in the Court House. The first series of experiments will commence at Sandy Hook, and will be followed by those in the West, after which a meeting of the Commission will be held to compare notes. A second series will then follow, based upon the experience and suggestions arrived at from the first. The session in session here will probably adjourn to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1873.

THAT BOND AGAIN.

The bond for $15,500,000, the amount of the Geneva award, is held by the Secretary of State in the department, and is not placed for safe keeping in the Treasury. The bond is made payable to the order of the Secretary of State. This bond is for the largest amount of money ever issued by any government in a single transaction. Photographs of the bond and certificate of deposit were completed at the Treasury Department to-day, and copies sent to the President and each member of the Cabinet. On the completion of the last instance on Tuesday, Sir Edward Thornton promptly informed his government by telegraph of the fact.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The New Refracting Telescope.

The Largest in the World.

Results of Hall's Polar Expedition

The Commission on Steam Boilers.

Experiments on Safety Valves.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1873.

The New Refractory Telescope.

The new telescope manufactured by Alvin Clark & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Mass., for the Naval Observatory, has been successfully completed and is daily expected here. The instrument is the largest refracting telescope in the world, having an object glass twenty seven and one-half inches in diameter, and twenty six feet aperture, with a focus of thirty feet. It will be equatorially mounted according to Frauhofer's plan, with details specially designed for the instrument. It will also be fitted up with a clock movement and auxiliary apparatus. Its cost is fifty thousand dollars. This telescope will be placed in a new iron dome forty-one feet in diameter and forty feet in height, built expressly for it at the end of the south wing of the observatory building. The superstructure rests on a foundation of stone. The roof is supplied with a slip readily opened for observations. It revolves on conical wheels, and is easily moved horizontally in either direction by means of suitable gearing. The instrument will rest on a pier of masonry imbedded seventeen feet in the earth. The upper portion is of brick, surrounded by a capping consisting of a single stone eleven feet long and two feet high and wide. On the top of this is an iron support weighing eleven hundred pounds, to receive the axis upon which the telescope rests. Adjoining the dome are instrument rooms and sleeping apartments for observers. The new telescope will enable the observer to see many objects in the sky now not visible through the smaller one now in use.

Results of Dr Hall's Polar Expedition

An important letter has been received from the distinguished German geographer, Dr. Petermann, in which the scientific and geographical results of Captain Hall's Polar Expedition are characterized as the greatest yet attained.

The Commission on Steam Boilers.

The Steam Boiler Commission to-day considered the question of Safety valves. The Western Commission was directed to make the necessary experiments to decide what area of opening is required to discharge any given weight of steam under different pressures in a given time. The Eastern Commission was directed to make the experiments necessary to decide what form and construction of safety valve is most effecient as an automatic reliever of the internal pressure of steam in boilers of practical use. Engineers are invited to submit any further construction of safety valve which they deem of superior efficiency for tests by the Commissioners. The Eastern and Western Commissions also reported progress in their present duties. The above proposed experiments, stating the character of boilers to be employed, &c., in which the various experiments will be as follows: Three of the boilers will be tested by steam and pressure until ruptured, in order to determine the ultimate strength of such boilers; second, to test the effect of low water, sediment and overheating of plates before they rupture the boilers by steam pressure to determine the effect of such usage in deteriorating the strength of steel and iron compared; third, to determine the proper area for safety valve openings; fourth to determine the actual strain on the plates of ruptured boilers by internal pressure. The preliminary experiments by the Eastern Committee will be—first, to test the capacity and rapidity of action of the heated metal in the production of steam; second, the same as respects superheated steam; third, to test the generating capacity and rapidity of overheated metal in conjunction with superheated; fourth, to test the ability to drive water away from the absorbing surfaces by great activity of combustion; fifth, to test how temperature under given pressures at which water is repelled from heated metal; sixth, to test how much water can be safely applied to the external surface of the clean chamber of a steam boiler while active fires and generation of steam are going on at the same time; seventh, to test in one or more steamboat boilers, as construction and load, the effect of a gradual increase of the pressure of steam under ordinary conditions of use up to the rupturing period. The area of safety valves submitted for tests must have an area of exactly five square inches, and the gauge for attaching to the boilers each boiler must be submitted that do not comply with these conditions will be rejected. Charges to be prepaid. Valves to be sent to A. L. Lowe, No. 23 Pine street, New York, before October 10, 1873. The first series of experiments will commence at Sandy Hook, and will be followed by those in the West, after which a meeting of the Commission will be held to compare notes. A second series will then follow, based upon the experience and suggestions arrived at from the first. The session in session here will probably adjourn to-morrow.

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CRIMES.

Arrest of a Murderer.

LOUISVILLE, September 11.—Geo. Rankin, charged with murdering a negro woman five years ago, and escaped justice, was arrested this morning, placed in jail and afterwards bailed out.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A negro named Bell Bruce was arrested at St Louis a few days ago charged with seducing a young white girl named Mamie Hall, fifteen years. Sheriff Garnahl now telegraphs the police not to hold Bruce, as he does not think best he should be taken back. This action is explained by the fact that the theory that, if Bruce was taken to California, Sheriff Garnahl could not protect him against a mob of lynchers.

The British steamer McGregor, with the Pacific Mail, has arrived at San Francisco from China and Japan.

The Pork Packers' Convention at Chicago completed its business yesterday, and adjourned after fixing Louisville, Ky., as the place for the next Convention.

The next trial of Stokes for the shooting of Fisk is set down for October 6.

The directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad have decided to locate the western terminus of the main line of that road at Tacoma, Puget Sound.

A serious riot broke out several days ago in the Presidency of Madras, East India. Troops were sent to the scene of the disturbance and restored order, not however before they had fired upon the rioters and killed eight.

Twelve hundred dollars was raised in a few minutes on Change at St. Louis, yesterday, for the sick and suffering people of Shreveport, La., and a committee of prominent merchants was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the same purpose.

Isaac Hogan, who shot Jim Sawyers, the hackman, in Baltimore, on Wednesday, died at the station house the same night from a dose of morphine taken before the shooting.

The work containing the remains of Chancellor Livingston, in Red Hook, N. Y., has been broken and two coffins destroyed. The bones of the dead were scattered about and the silver handles and plates of the coffins stolen.

Eight Chinese women, passengers on the steamer McGregor, arrived in San Francisco recently, declare that they were purchased in China and brought here for the purpose of prostitution. They were all sent to the Chinese Mission School for protection by the Hyde-Tong Society.

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EUROPE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

SALMERON IN THE CHAIR.

MADRID, September 11.—Senor Salmeron, in his speech on taking the chair as President of the Cortes, urged the Deputies to give their undivided support to the administration of Castelar.

ANOTHER CAPTURE BY CARLISTS.

LONDON, September 12, 6 A. M.—The Carlist forces have captured Vaccarizzo.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, September 11.—The steamships Arragon and India, from New York, have arrived out.

England.

PREVALENCE OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

LONDON, September 12.—There were three railway accidents in England yesterday. The alarming frequency of disasters of this character has been the subject of much comment. This morning's papers call upon the government to interfere and compel the managers of roads to adopt more stringent measures for the prevention of accidents.

European Markets.

LONDON, September, 12, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months bills, 3 per cent. Consols, for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅝. American securities—5-2-s of '65, 90¾; do '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 90⅝; new 5s, 91⅜; Erie 48⅝.

Linseed oil 32s 6d. Turpentine 31s.

FRANKFORT, September 11.—5-20s 92, 97¼.

PARIS, September 11.—Rentes 58f 15c.

LIVERPOOL, September 11.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 15,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. California white wheat club 13s@13s 1d; red spring 12s 2d@12s 8d. Flour 29s3ds. Corn 30s 6d. Refined petroleum 10s@10s 6d.

ANTWERP, September 11.—Refined petroleum 40f.

FIRE RECORD.

Burning of Several Buildings and Horses.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS., September 11.—An incendiary fire this morning burned Paine's stable and six horses, the Manahing House, National Grand Bank and a dozen others. Loss $27,000.

One-fourth of a Town Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 11.—A fire last night destroyed one-fourth of the town of Forest Hill, California, containing fifty dwellings. Loss unknown.

An Entire Block Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 11.—A fire at Redding, California, this morning, destroyed an entire block, valued at $75,000; insurance $25,000. The Postoffice and mails were totally consumed.

A Canadian Brewery Burned.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., September 11.—Early to-day destroyed the brewery owned by Henry Heuther and valued at $75,000. The insurance policy ran out a month ago and has not been renewed. The fire originated by sparks from the engine igniting the shingles.

Burning of a Jail—The Inmates Perish in the Flames.

ST. LOUIS, September 11.—An extra issued by the Pleasant Hill (Mo.) *News*, says the jail in that place was burned at four o'clock Tuesday morning, and all its inmates, four in number, perished in the flames. It is supposed the building was fired by one of the prisoners, named Gobert, who escaped, but the flames spread so rapidly that he was suffocated before he could open the outer door, and his fire had destroyed the stairway before his escape was sounded that no assistance could be rendered the inmates. The first set of the prisoners were Mrs. Barkschild, charged with murdering her husband; Geo. Wilcox, Vincent Doyle and Everett Hall.

CASUALTIES.

Running Down an Embankment.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LOGAN, OHIO, September 11, 1873.

Mr. Phil. Rochester and Ollie Smith, while coming from a picnic to-day, met with an accident. The horse became frightened and ran, unmanageable, plunged down an embankment six feet. Strange to say they were not injured.

Train Thrown from the Track—One Man Fatally Scalded and Several Injured.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., September 11.—A special from Seneca says: This morning the train of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, when about two miles west of Plattsburg, Mo., struck a cow, throwing the engine and baggage car and one coach from the track, turning the engine and coach on their sides. The engineer, Edward M. Castle, caught in the cab, was badly scalded that he died in a few minutes after being taken from the wreck. Four or five other employees were hurt, but not seriously.

Crushed to Death.

MILWAUKEE, September 12.—A special to the *Sentinel*, dated Beloit, says: While the up express on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was backing up on a side track in Roscoe, a Canadian passenger, whose name had not been ascertained, put his head out of a window and was caught by a cattle yard chute, pulled out and crushed to death.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republicans of Sullivan county have placed the following ticket in the field: For Treasurer—M. A. Hogarty, Commissioner—C. W. J. Randall; Jury Commissioner—Richard Riddle; District Attorney—E. M. Dunham; Auditor—A. E. Scurfield.

The letters from a Republican Convention of Huntingdon county, headed by A. L. Gaus, met the other day and nominated the following ticket: Senator—John Irvin, Jr., of Centre county; Assembly—David Dunn, of Juniata; Sheriff—Edward Thomas; M. Green; County Commissioner—Wm. P. Gallaher; Jury Commissioner—Wesley Virgin; Director of Poor—Jacob Musser; Auditor—W. H. Fleener.

The Democratic County Convention of Mercer county met at Mercer on Monday last. The following tickets, as reported by the Mercer *Dispatch*, were placed in nomination: For Treasurer, Alexander Stranahan, Esq.; Treasurer, George D. Kelly; Commissioner, J. M. Gallower; Poor Director, D. B. Larmer; Jury Commissioner, Jacob Buffington; Auditor, Morris Leech. Resolutions indorsing the State Convention, denouncing the salary grab and pledging support to the State and county tickets were adopted.

The proceedings of the Luzerne county Democratic Convention, on the 10th, were anything but harmonious, the excited members at times coming almost, to blows. The meeting opened with a fight over the choice of a presiding officer, and the ballot box was stolen. Darkness finally closed the scene of strife and disorder, and the meeting adjourned. Candidates were numerous and their partisans persistent. The first ballot for Assembly taken at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, resulted in the choice of the following candidates: Dr. D. Kressler, of Conyngham; Dr. Wm. Jones, of Nanticoke, and Dr. Oliphant, and G. K. Moore, Wilkesbarre. The Convention did not adjourn till 2 A. M.

Hon. Butler B. Strang, of Tioga county, is spoken of as the possible Republican candidate for Governor after Hartranft. He is one of the ablest men in the State, and would be a credit to that or any other position in the gift of the people.

At the meeting of the Labor Reform Convention of Schuylkill county, held in Pottsville on the 9th, the following ticket was nominated: For Assembly, F. A. Herwig; Assembly, John W. Morgan; Rep. J. J. Weaver; Treasurer, Mr. Barlow, also nominated by the Republicans.

The Democrats of Dauphin county met in convention in Harrisburg on Tuesday and placed in nomination the following ticket: Assembly—William B. Wilson, Dr. J. W. Smith; Prothonotary—William K. Verbeke; Treasurer—George Shoop; County Commissioner—P. S. Stine; Register of Wills—Augustus Reel; County Solicitor—Wallace DeWitt; Poor Director—Jacob Buffington; Jury Commissioner—George D. Mayer; Auditor—William Rodearmel. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Salary grab in unmeasured terms, and pledging the candidates for Assembly to give a written pledge to support, if elected, at the next election, use their best endeavors to secure its repeal.

Farmers' Grange Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LOGAN, OHIO, September 11, 1873.

The Logan Farmers' Grange held a meeting today. There were a goodly number in attendance and music, speeches, &c., were the order of the day.

THE BROOKVILLE EXCURSION.

Sale of Lots—The Great Western Band—Broookville Lots—Colonel Barnes's Speech—Pleasant Ride Home—Good Time Made, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITTSBURGH, September 11, 1873.

Having concluded his religious labors at the Conference on Tuesday, your correspondent was ready to take a look at dealers in real estate, the reception of the Great Western Band, share Colonel Barr's lunch, or admire the amiable, beautiful and accomplished ladies of Brookville, of which there is a goodly assortment, although getting a little old, he would never tire.

Firstly, then, the lot sale was an entire success. Between Tuesday and Wednesday over 200 dividend lots were sold, aggregating about $30,000, considerably more than was paid for the whole tract of land, while not more than one-third of the building sites were offered for sale. Of course all the tricks and dodges to attract a crowd of people to bid were resorted to—printer's ink was indulged in, there was "music by the band, music by the band," and all the old-time, cut and dried reasons for lots sold so readily was duly rehearsed, they were located in a good thriving neighborhood, in the midst of a fine agricultural, lumber, coal and iron ore region, now made accessible to the market by the A. V. R. R., and those who were there were sharp enough to avail themselves of the first chance offered to get in on the ground floor. The Great Western Band, as usual on such occasions, fully sustained its well earned reputation, and would, no doubt, if time permitted, furnish, Capt. O. H. Brown, assisted by J. P. George, Esq., author of *Jefferson*.

Among the Pittsburghers who availed themselves of the opportunity to secure a grave lot(ment), was that genial gentleman, and life of the party, G. Pittsburgh, Esq., of the firm of Urling, Reinhoff & Co., Wholesale Boots and Shoes, Market street, a branch of the popular house with which he is connected, at Bellaire, Ohio. Of course nothing can stop her.

Going out to the depot on Tuesday afternoon, John was pleased to see the fifth regiment band in their dandiest of Brookville, while the brass band of the Fifth ward, under the leadership of Captain Brady, and assisted by Messrs. Lowry, Hunter & Linn, City Warren, &c.

Doubtless, no point in the ten counties, will offer more inducements than the Lake City, save only in price of land, viz.: if not competing with all to her advantage. Her situation is such, that with a little effort we doubt not, a most choice location could be obtained within a few miles of her town. This places the center of the city. Of course the land would cost more per acre, but with materials so cheap, it not cheaper, for construction of the large buildings proposed, with good water and drainage consultant, healthfulness unexcelled, variety of location and scenery grand beyond anything in in whole ten counties, and a market famous for its unsurpassed excellence, what more could be asked? We add a full and careful inspection. More anon.

The gallant Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers held their annual reunion at Connellsville, Pa., yesterday. It was largely attended by the veteran heroes. Many were the cordial greetings of these "vets," and some who had not met for years, since discharged, found the unbreakable forms greeted as only the "scarred hero

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1873.

THE *World* has an article against "galvanizing old issues." But how about galvanizing old ALLEN, and the dead Democracy?

THE New York *World* comes to the defense of JEFF. DAVIS, which is but natural, for JEFF. DAVIS and Democracy are synonymous terms. When you touch him you touch the party.

THE fall trade in Philadelphia is very brisk. Many country merchants who have heretofore bought their supplies in New York are now dealing in Philadelphia, much to the delight of the Philadelphia merchants.

THE Maryland State Republican Convention assembles to-day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Controller of the State Treasury and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the only State officials to be elected there this fall.

CHICAGO says she can ship a million bushels of grain a day, but that New York has accommodations for receiving and disposing of only half of that amount. Send it to Philadelphia, then. There is no reason for crowding upon New York a business she is unprepared to accommodate.

IN 1868, a Presidential year, we carried Maine by 20,000 majority on a full vote; in 1869 we carried it by 10,000 on a light vote. In 1872, on a full vote, our majority was 16,000; in 1873, on a light vote, it is 12,000. It is plain, therefore, that we have done quite as well as usual in Maine this year.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of a recent date, says: "How high the credit of Pittsburgh stands in Philadelphia is attested in a most unmistakable manner by the recent sale of seven per cent. water loans. These bonds, a legal investment, by the way, found ready purchasers among our most prudent investors."

THE *Post* at length concedes the material prosperity of South Carolina and Louisiana under Republican rule; but is not satisfied with the condition of "liberty and law," as they exist there. In both of these States order and tranquility now prevail. Our contemporary, apparently, would prefer a re-inauguration of the reign of Ku-Klux "liberty" in the first, and of McENERY's astounding illustrations of regard for honesty and "law" in the last.

THE *Tribune* discerns a lesson in the Maine election which the Republican voters of Pennsylvania would do well to study. "The easy-going Republicans," it says, "suffered the opposition to score decided gains in various localities." This was in consequence of a feeling of over-security, against which it is the duty of every member of the party in this State to guard. The way to fight battles winningly is for every man to be in the front. There is, of course, no doubt about our victory. But let it be decisive.

THE large meeting of New York merchants in favor of cheap transportation is an evidence that the railroads are to have a fight at both ends of the line—the farmers at one end, the merchants at the other. If railroads are to furnish the only routes for transportation, they may be able, for a time to keep up this fight with a double-headed opposition; but sooner, they will have to succumb, in the end, why not take counsel of wisdom and come to a better understanding, at once, with the contending parties?

A DEMOCRATIC paper out West, taking an introspective view of things, says: "The history of political parties in the United States teaches that the power of self-purification does not exist within their bounds." This is at once a remarkably fine political paraphrase of a certain fervid passage—in which the writer bemoans his inability to deliver himself from the "body of this death"—and a most striking portraiture of the history and condition of the Democracy at large. This limner, at least, was true to nature.

THE Dauphin County Democratic Convention passed the usual resolutions against monopolies, &c., and then nominated for the legislature Mr. WM. B. WILSON, who is and for years has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. With FRANK HUTCHINSON, the representative of the Fort Wayne road, at the head of the ticket, and WILSON beside him, the Democrats of Dauphin county can thank Heaven that, in voting for such candidates, they have done their level best to put down the railroad monopolies.

ONE thing remains to be said about BEN BUTTER—he behaved much more manfully throughout the fight than his opponents. He never squealed when he was hurt, and they did; he never threatened to bolt, and they did; and when he found he was beaten, he submitted gracefully, and that they never would have done. Is it any wonder that, with all these advantages of behavior on his side, he had the active sympathy of so many friends in other States? The Democratic victory would have had a greater moral effect if WASHBURN's friends had done more to deserve it.

THE Democratic party in Illinois would appear to be well-nigh extinct. At the election of last year there were forty-five counties which gave Democratic majorities. In only twelve of these have Democratic tickets or nominations this year. In sixteen they have formally disbanded their organization; in eight they have called conventions which are expected to do nothing except disband, and in the remaining nine counties the situation is uncertain. Moreover, one of the farmers of that State caught twelve specimens of the *Hepialis Americanus* in a trap the other day, and killed them.

AMONG the aspirants for lyceum honors during the ensuing lecture season, is a certain Mrs. ZENA FAY PIERCE, who has a discourse on "The Resuscitation of the Democratic Party," which she offers to deliver for the contemptible pittance of a hundred dollars. Notwithstanding our own incredulity as to whether such a miracle—even if it could be accomplished, would be worth a tithe of the money—that is no reason why the party should not engage her services. "All that a man hath," it is written, "will be given for his life," and drowning Democracy might as well catch at this as at any other straw.

THE temperance people of Chicago are wise in their generation. They are beginning to discontinue their crusade against beer, and are waging war against adulterated liquors, hoping to secure the passage of an ordinance for the destruction of all poisonous liquors sold as a beverage, and the appointment of a rigid inspector to carry the law into effect. Such a movement, being in the right direction, will be likely to receive so powerful a sanction from all parties, that the law could be enforced, thus doing away with the most odious feature of the traffic. A similar plan might probably be pursued with advantage elsewhere.

IT is gratifying to note the earnestness with which Southern papers continue to urge upon the people of that section the importance of encouraging manufactures. It is to be hoped their efforts in this direction may have due effect. Indeed, present indications point to a marked increase in the number of manufacturing enterprises in the Southern States—a very encouraging sign, since the multiplication of manufactories would benefit the farmers in the same locality and diversify their products. Many farms are now worn out and their value depreciated in consequence of the perpetual cultivation of one staple, while manufacturing industry, on the other hand, not only preserves the powers of its own recuperation, but contains also within itself the germs and forces of constantly increasing development and vitality.

EX-SPECIAL Commissioner of Statistics, DAVID A. WELLS, who is at present in England, toadying to the free trade manufacturers of that country, asserted, in a recent public address, that "Protection is bringing ruin upon the United States;" notwithstanding the notorious fact that we are consuming less of the products of other countries and exporting more of our own than at any former period in the history of the country. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that our avowed free traders should pretend to believe the silly falsehood, but it does seem passing strange that a body of men, presumably of character and intelligence, and claiming to be solicitous for the advancement of the industrial and material, as well as the political, interests of Pennsylvania, should be found willing to sanction the lie by writing their official indorsement across the face of the free-trade platform of the Ohio Bourbons. Yet, such a body *was* found. It called itself the Democratic State Convention.

THE Democratic Executive of Kentucky, Governor LESLIE, having expressed grave doubts of his power under the State Constitution to forcibly suppress the Ku-Klux cutthroats who infest that Commonwealth, the sagacious Cincinnati *Enquirer* cuts the Gordian knot of the difficulty by suggesting that he should at once proceed to call an extra session of the Legislature, "which will immediately, upon the strength of his representations, give him all the power required in the premises." This, from a paper which for so many years has split the air with screeches against the Republican majority in Congress for their alleged unconstitutional legislation, is the very acme of delightful idiocy. The Legislature conferring power which the organic law denies! Wonderful! We think it must have been this philosopher who, on being one morning, while waiting for his breakfast, informed by the domestic that there was no bread in the house, politely responded, "Never mind; bring me some toast."

THE LIBEL LAW.

The Altoona *Tribune*, in giving the result of a trial for libel in Cambria county, says that "the law of libel is imperfectly understood by the masses of the people" in Pennsylvania. If so, whose fault is it? The press of the State has continually and continuously misrepresented it; and if the people have been led to believe that under our law it was impossible, in a suit for libel, to give the truth in evidence, the fault of the misunderstanding rests with those who have indulged so freely in the misrepresentation.

Our Constitution provides that "in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of public officers, or men acting in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof shall be given in evidence," and this has been the law of the State for a generation. It did not need a judicial trial to bring out this fact; but it seems, from the surprise shown by some of the papers at the ruling of Hon. D. D. DEAN in this Cambria suit, that they were never before aware of such a Constitutional provision.

The case referred to was that of the Commonwealth *vs.* the publishers of the Johnstown *Voice*, indicted for libel in saying of JOSEPH STRAYER, a candidate for Burgess of Johnstown, that he was "incompetent, ignorant and corrupt." The Commonwealth admitted that the words "incompetent and ignorant" implied no moral turpitude, and so the case hinged on the one word, "corrupt;" and Judge DEAN allowed the defendants to put in all the evidence they had to present to prove the truth of the charge that STRAYER was "corrupt." On this point Judge DEAN said:

> "There were two candidates for the office of Burgess, the prosecutor, Joseph Strayer, and Wm. H. Rose, Esq. The defendants advocated the election of Mr. Rose; this was their right, and they could publish in their newspaper anything concerning the candidates to whom they were opposed, which was proper for public information, that was true, or which they, as cautious and prudent men, had reasonable grounds for believing true. They would not have had the right to so publish the truth of and concerning the character of a private citizen, and thereby injure him; but Burgess Strayer being a candidate before the people for a public office, they had a right to publish for the information of the people that which indicated unfitness, either morally or intellectually, for the position. And they had a right to do this, even though the publication injured his reputation and exposed him to public odium."

"It therefore appears," says the Altoona *Tribune*, with a degree of surprise that this had not been known to lie before, "to be absolutely determined that a newspaper has the *right* to criticise the record or inquire into the common reputation of a public official or a candidate for public office; *provided* that what is published in the columns thereof appears to be reasonably well based in truth and is given 'for the information of the public,' and is *not* the growth of a malicious desire to injure the reputation of such official or candidate." Most certainly. That has been the well settled law of Pennsylvania for a long time past, and no doubt of it ever existed in the public mind until a clamor against the libel laws was got up by those who want to be privileged to libel whoever they please without legal responsibility.

ABOUT THE BALLOON.

It is no doubt true that Americans dearly love "a sensation," and the sensation of the present week is the embarkation of a party of *four* persons in "a balloon bound for Europe." On Wednesday evening, the time set for the event, the inflation of the balloon was prevented by the state of the weather, and the departure of the adventurers was necessarily postponed. Only a favorable condition of the atmosphere is waited for, and before what we now write can appear in print the momentous event may have taken place. During many weeks the adventure has been a subject of newspaper comment and social discussion, and many persons who in the beginning regarded the attempt as a piece of mere foolhardy daring have come to regard it with more indulgence or even with some sympathy. Both views of the enterprise are susceptible of easy explanation. In the history of ballooning there is nothing to warrant rational expectation of success in the project. While the prevalence of a steady easterly current in the upper regions of the atmosphere may be considered as pretty well established, very little is known about it. Its elevation, velocity and range are all matters of conjecture, and while the investigation of these points and of others connected with them, is a legitimate scientific interest, perhaps worthy of enthusiastic pursuit, both sense and science suggest the expediency and economy of selecting the method of inquiry which involves least peril to human life, and the clearest promise of success. With vast continents to operate upon, with one-fourth of the globe *terra firma*, why choose the ocean? By taking the unstable element as the foundation of his aerial voyage, the investigator not only exposes himself to needless danger but incurs the risk that if he perish his notes of observation and discovery will certainly perish with him.

Professor WISE's confidence in the feasibility of the project is plainly enthusiasm inspired by life-long devotion to a peculiar pursuit. And his enthusiasm is intensified by the belief that a balloon voyage across the Atlantic would be followed by a revolution in the commercial relations of the world. But no man of eminence in science has professed adhesion to Mr. WISE's views. Those who predict or anticipate the ultimate use of the air as a common highway are for the most part persons more familiar with the splendid results of modern progress than with the grounds on which they rest or with the process by which they are attained.

On the other hand, in view of the amazing discoveries and inventions of the last half century, few are prepared to limit the achievement of human genius and audacity, and therefore few, if any, have dared either positively to question the success of WISE's attempt or to frown upon the sensational manoeuvres by which it has been forwarded. Thinking that the enterprise may be a national triumph after all, many of the original skeptics, as intimated already, have even applauded the spirit and liberality of the metropolitan company which, for the promotion of its own pecuniary ends, has taken advantage of the Professor's simple-minded devotion to his art. They, in common with the general public, have taken for granted the purpose of the company to do all in its power for the safety and success of the aeronaut. It was assumed that the balloon would be of the best possible material, and that literally no needful precaution or provision would be omitted to insure the object of the attempt. It is therefore painful to learn that the balloon is made, not of silk, the only trustworthy material, but of unbleached cotton muslin! As this material is varnished with linseed oil to render it impervious to the gas, the balloon by the absorption of oil is made about four times heavier than it would be if constructed of silk. Moreover, the balloon is or is to be inflated—not with pure hydrogen gas but with the common street lamp gas, carbureted hydrogen. By the use of both these articles instead of better the chances of failure and the peril of the adventurers are indefinitely increased. A genuine economy in the matter, WISE is understood to be dissatisfied with the balloon, but feels bound to fulfill his engagement. In case of failure, these defects in the balloon and apparatus can be urged, not only in explanation of failure, but in favor of another attempt; the only apology we can think of for the policy which has permitted such defects to exist.

A CURIOUS table, made up by a Mr. Corey, of Herndon, Va., and published in the Washington *Republican*, puts the present campaign by the Democrats in Virginia in an almost indicrous light. It shows that in 1870 there were of native Virginian "carpet-baggers" to other States, 549,534. Allowing one-fourth of those to have been born in West Virginia, the old Dominion is responsible for 366,900. On the other hand, there are in Virginia only 46,921 natives of other States. At the same time Virginia has furnished to other States eleven members of Congress, and has received but three.

A NEW photo-process, announced by an English photographer, consists in sensitizing gelatin by means of bromide of silver. The mixture is applied warm to the glass plate, and the picture may be taken with the plate either wet or dry. The time of exposure is the same as for ordinary wet collodion plates. The alkaline pyro developer is used, the picture making its appearance rapidly, with any required degree of intensity. This process, it is thought, promises to compete sharply with the ordinary collodian process.

OF THE 956 cotton manufactories in the United States, 191 are in Massachusetts, 139 in Rhode Island, 138 in Pennsylvania, 111 in Connecticut, and 81 in New York, aggregating 667, or more than two-thirds of the whole. New Jersey has 37, New Hampshire 36, Maine 29, Maryland 22, North Carolina 23, Georgia 34 and Tennessee 23.

SOME Americans, who had been induced to go to British Columbia on the representation of an agent of that Province in San Francisco, publish in the Victoria paper a card denouncing the bad faith of the Provincial government in not making good its promises of free grants of land to actual settlers.

A railway is to be built from Kansas City to Memphis direct, thereby providing a short line to such a market from Kansas, Nebraska, and Western Iowa and Missouri.

METHODISM.

Closing Proceedings of the Erie Conference of the M. E. Church at Brookville—List of Appointments for the Year—Great Success of the Sale of Lots—Over $10,000 Worth Disposed of—Opening of Court and Another Crowd—Judge Gordon Serenaded—Personal, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., September 9, 1873.

This morning the Erie Conference closed its session, and now the iron horse is rapidly bearing to their homes its members, who, for the past week, have honored Brookville with their presence.

Every person who visited the Conference rooms was impressed with the dignified and intelligent appearance of those in attendance; indeed, it would be hard to find a finer looking set of men than those composing this august body. The majority of its members are in the prime of life, but a few old veterans, still full of vigor and love for the cause of their Master, are found in its ranks. Bishop Haven presided with a great deal of dignity, and dispatched the business of the Conference with a vigor of action and clear perception of the questions brought before him, that showed a great amount of executive ability. This was Bishop Haven's first appearance before the Erie Conference, and his pleasant address and social manner has won for him the respect and admiration of all who have heard him. In selecting Bishop Haven for the high office which he holds, we think the mantle of Episcopacy has been fittingly bestowed.

On Sunday morning, we started, at what we thought an unusually early hour, for the Methodist Church, but only succeeded in getting as far as the door, so densely was every portion of the church packed. Finding it impossible to gain ingress here, we started for Nicholson Hall, but hearing that it was also full, we turned our steps towards the beautiful edifice where the Presbyterian congregation worship, and where we were fortunate enough to obtain a seat. This church was also well filled, Rev. Moses Hill, D.D., officiated. His text was from those beautiful words of our Savior, "Come unto me all that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The Doctor is a gentleman of commanding presence—a fine talker, and his sermon was one replete with sound practical truths, delivered in an impressive and effective manner. Dr. Hill was at one time presiding elder of this district, and the people were all glad to hear his voice from the sacred desk once more.

At the M. E. Church Bishop Haven delivered, just what the people expected, a first-class sermon, rendered in his easy, pleasant and forcible style. The sermon was followed by the ordination of deacons. In the afternoon Dr. Nelson, of the New York Book Concern, preached a very able sermon, followed by ordination of elders. In the evening the anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society took place in the M. E. Church. The opening address was made by Professor J. F. Edwards, who stated the object of the meeting in a short, pithy and forcible manner. He was followed by Dr. Rust, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who gave a very interesting history of the working of the society in the south. The closing address was by Bishop Haven, who spoke eloquently in behalf of the poor freedmen of our country. In his description of their situation and of what the society is doing for them, the Bishop made some very happy hits. The meeting was a very interesting one, and the church remained crowded until the close of the exercises; we only noticed two or three leave the house, and they were of that class who yet believe the colored man devoid of manhood and intellect, and who feel aggrieved that he has been endowed with the rights of a human being.

The other pulpits of the place were filled with prominent men of the Conference, and all the sermons are spoken of in terms of praise by those who heard them.

The sermon of Rev. R. A. Carruthers, which he delivered in the Presbyterian church, is spoken of by those who were so fortunate as to hear it, as an able and practical discourse, full of the originality so characteristic of the speaker. Rev. Mr. Carruthers is well known throughout the entire length and breadth of the Erie Conference as one of its most profound thinkers and soundest theologians. His sermon was one that could not fail to leave its impress upon his hearers.

On Monday afternoon memorial services in relation to those ministers who had "fought the good fight" and gone to their reward, were held, and some eloquent tributes were paid to their memory, as was also the case with respect to the wives of several of the ministers, who within the year have also passed over there.

Among the visitors at Conference we noticed Dr. Vernon, who so acceptably fills the pulpit of Christ Church in your city; Dr. Horner, of the Book Concern; Hon. Mr. Gray, and others whose names we do not now recollect. Your special correspondent who is quite a favorite with the people of Brookville, we also noticed at the reporters' desk taking notes for the COMMERCIAL. May his shadow never grow less.

This morning Conference convened in the M. E. Church, and after finishing up the business of the session, appointing as the next place of meeting, closed with prayer, and the benediction, pronounced by the Bishop, after which the appointments were read by the Bishop. We noticed a good deal of nervousness manifested by many of the ministers before their names were reached, and though some few were evidently disappointed as to the places assigned them, yet, on the whole, there seemed to be a cheerful acquiescence to the decree of the Bishop and his cabinet.

The people with one accord are loud in their praise of the ministers who have been sojourning among us, and it is amusing to hear each party try to impress the fact that the particular preachers who stopped with them were the very best and nicest men in the whole Conference. Indeed, the entertaining of the Conference has been a season of enjoyment to their entertainers, and we hope that the guests will carry away as good an impression as they have left behind them.

We inclose a copy of the appointments:

This afternoon the sale of lots down near the depot, advertised in the COMMERCIAL, commenced, and the competition was quite lively, prices ranging from seventy-five to eight hundred dollars per lot, the sale of to-day aggregating over ten thousand dollars. This shows plainly that Brookville is getting in importance, and that capitalists know where to invest their money. The train this afternoon brought quite a large excursion party from Pittsburgh, headed by the Sixth Ward Silver Band, and the passengers are loud in their praise of our future. Supreme Judge, Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, at his residence.

Although the adjournment of Conference this morning took hundreds of people away, Court is in session, and this evening our town is crowded with strangers; our hotels are filled to their utmost capacity, and still they come.

The supply of lager beer and kindred spirits must have failed lately, as the drunken row that was so prevalent a few weeks since seems to have entirely disappeared, and very few drunken persons are noticeable. One of the members of Conference, in speaking of this town, informed us that he had not seen a single drunken man while in Brookville. We hope this state of things will continue.

Quite a number of our young ladies will this week enter, as pupils, that noble institution of learning, of which Pittsburgh may well be proud. We refer, of course, to the Pittsburgh Female College. We wish them a pleasant time in the acquisition of knowledge, and trust they will all return to and covered with scholastic honors.

We are glad to see the familiar and pleasant face of our friend, Gen. Harry White, who is here in attendance at Court.

We omitted mention of the fact that one of the last acts of conference previous to adjournment was to pass a resolution of thanks to the officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad for the kindness and courtesy extended to them. We join with Col. Phillips and his subordinates know that courtesy is one of their marked characteristics and a common characteristic of the management of the road.

RUSTIC.

The Appointments.

AKRON DISTRICT—JOHN TRIBBY, P. E.

Akron—Lyon Church, W. W. Hamner; Second Church, J. Greer, Ravenna—G. W. Gray. Cuyahoga Falls—G. W. Gray. Kent—J. H. Stallard. Pleasant Valley and Mogadore—H. N. Steadman. Peninsula—S. B. Torry. Twinsburg and Hudson—H. Henderson. Richmond and Brimfield—W. W. Painter. Rootstown and Randolph—J. O'Neal. Edinburg and Atwater—George Elliott. Charlestown—A. T. Campbell. Windham—D. W. Chandler. Deerfield—J. B. Hammond. Braceville—Carlos Wilson. Canfield—J. Wilson. Ellsworth and Berlin—G. F. Preston. Nelson—E. A. Simons. Garrettsville and Hiram—John Brown. Warren—J. A. Bailey. Northfield—Elmire. West Farmington—C. T. Kingsbury. Bloomfield and Bristol—H. Wood. Bangor and Vernon—Hamilton. T. J. Baker. Orwell and Colebrook—G. W. Anderson. Williamsfield—T. B. Tait. Gustavus and Kinsman—P. W. Sherwood. Kortland—H. J. Fraser. Greensburg—J. J. Excell. Vienna—J. B. Corey. Brookfield—J. Johnson. Hartford and Mecca—D. Card. Mineral Ridge—J. McLean. Southampton—J. H. Meek. Jackson—J. G. Hawkins.

ROCKPORT DISTRICT—W. P. ELLIOTT, P. E.

Brookville. R. B. Boyd; Brookwayville, L. D. Merrill; Corsica, J. C. Rhodes; Lutherburg, D. W. Wagner; Clarington, O. B. Wolfe; Troy, J. Wilson; Perrysville, J. M. Groves; Washington, J. W. Marchand; Punxsutawney, M. Miller; Elderton, J. Eshbaugh; Warsaw, Wm. M. Taylor; Rimersburg, J. M. Zeigle; Curllsville, C. C. Hunt; Callensburgh, John V. Wilson; Shippenville, Elias Shippenville; E. R. Knapp; New Bethlehem, J. B. Leedom; Clarington, S. L. Wilkinson; E. Hull, Agent American Bible Society and member of Perrysville Quarterly Conference.

CLEVELAND DISTRICT—D. C. OSBORNE, P. E.

Cleveland—First Church, H. Baker, Jr.; Erie Street, J. C. Sullivan; Scoville Avenue and Kingsley Chapel, B. Excell, M. Hill; Waring Street, J. H. Tagg; Broadway, E. S. Gillett; Newburgh, A. S. Bolles, East Cleveland, D. Cole; Collamer, G. Pelton; Nottingham and Glenville—T. B. Hilton, Willoughby—R. H. Hulbert. Mentor—R. D. Watts. Painesville—J. S. Yohnnah. Perry—D. Mizener. Madison—A. W. Arundel. Unionville—A. Fouts, sup. Mayfield—J. B. Goodrich. Geneva—J. L. Baker. Conneaut—M. Williams. Grand River—C. W. Darrow. Thompson and Concord—H. S. Warner. Jefferson—Hascall Mansfield and Hamden—J. C. Hunsker. Chardon—J. H. Dewart. Hunsburg and Claridon—A. Kendall. Middlefield—J. Hall. Burton—J. Rainbridge—A. Falkner. Warrensville—H. Kellogg. Kirtland and Munson—To be supplied by Dexter Wooden and sic—George W. Staples. Ashtabula—A. D. Morton. East Ashtabula—D. Smith. Jefferson—J. Ferguson. Bedford—To be supplied. Orwell—John Beetham. Burton—J. W. Snyder. Troy—J. K. Shaffer. Richmond—P. O'Connor. Morgan—Lorain Carnes. Kelloggville—J. B. Grover. Lennox—O. S. St. John. Jefferson—D. Rowland. L. T. Reed, President. Wilmgrid Library; and member of the Willoughby Quarterly Conference. A. Norton, Agent American Bible Society; member of Quarterly Conference of First Church, Cleveland. L. Hogg, Chaplain of Western Seamen's Friend Society, and member of East Quarterly Conference.

ERIE DISTRICT—R. M. WARREN, P. E.

Erie—First Church, A. Wheeler; Simpson Chapel, E. H. Yingling; Tenth street, H. Sanderson. Waterville—L. J. Green—Z. W. Shaddock. North East—W. F. Wilson. McKean—J. O. Osborne. Fairview—A. C. Tenbrink. Girard—M. Herron. Wattsburg—J. A. Kummer. Greenfield and Mina—A. Boettger. Harvey and Wayne—G. W. Jones. Springfield—W. A. Clark. Albion—S. M. Clark. Lockport—S. Burd. Fredonia—R. F. Randolph. Dunkirk—D. S. Bradner. Mayville—A. Scott. Portland—H. W. Leslie. Deanti—M. Smith. Cattaraugus—P. D. Bogart. Perrysburg—James Dayton—W. H. Haven. Hamlet—T. G. Mecklin. Fairview—W. Hollister. Greenhurst—S. Beeler. Sheridan—D. D. McCreary. Silver Creek—A. M. Bray. Irving—P. Burroughs. Westfield—J. C. Scofield. Summit and Linden—J. Wilkinson. Gravel Run—To be supplied. Arkwright—C. Redent. Compton and Ashes—Supplied by J. W. Hill. James Prendaburg Professor of Normal School, member of Fredonia Quarterly Conference.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT—J. LESLIE, P. E.

Franklin—O. L. Mead. Reno—R. S. Borland. Oil City—J. G. Townsend. South Oil City—R. M. Bear. Shaw Farm. Plummer—L. P. Meriff. Petroleum Center—T. Graham. Fagundus. Hickory—J. L. Mecklin. Fairview—W. Hollister. Grove City—W. F. Dello. Petrolia—To be supplied by G. J. Squier. Parker's—R. N. Stubbs. Brady's Bend—S. Winger. Emlinton. Bend—J. Rowland. Kellersville—J. Hornick. St. Petersburg—J. F. Stocker. President—D. C. Jeannette. Foxcreek—H. Luskey.

MEADVILLE DISTRICT—W. P. BIGNELL, P. E.

First Church—W. W. Wythe. State street—J. S. Albertson. Seagertown, G. H. Brown. Pymatuning—J. Kokels. Conneautville—S. Abbott. Cooperstown—O. Babcock. Sunville, J. K. Adams. Greenville—G. C. McFarlin. Jamestown—J. M. Shelley. Shenlevville—J. F. Perry. Evansburg—F. Fair. Conneautville—D. Darling. Spring—J. B. Wright. Hamburg—J. Flower. Rockville—R. C. Smith. Mill Village—J. W. Blaisdell. Linesville—C. W. Hine. Leprville—A. B. Rich. Jamestown—J. W. Goodrich. New Lebanon—R. Beatty. Waterloo—H. M. Chamberlain. Fredonia—J. Kinney. Girard—A. Van Camp. Waterford—G. W. Chesbrough. Edenboro—F. F. Wald. S. Marvin and A. B. Hyde, Professors of Meadville Commercial College, and members of the First Church Quarterly Conference.

JAMESTOWN DISTRICT—W. NORTON, P. E.

Jamestown—D. M. Sayer. Ashville and Busti—J. W. Davis. Sugar Grove—J. P. Hicks. Pine Grove and Farmington—C. Archibell. Kinzua—J. Garnett. Sheffield and Kane—S. S. Burton. Ridgway and Wilcox—W. Martin. Warren—A. J. Merchant. Youngsville and Irvington—J. T. Hill. Garland—S. Fiddler. Corry—W. H. Mossman. Spartansburg—Thomas Barrows. Centerville—J. W. Wilson. Titusville—A. N. Craft. Pleasantville—A. J. Lindsey. Enterprise and Shamburg—M. V. Stone. Tidioute—Frank Brown. Pressburg—J. Wilson. Randolph—A. H. Domer. East Randolph—A. L. Kellogg. Sinclairville—H. H. Moore. Panama and Grant Station—T. P. Warner. Ellington—P. W. Scofield. Leon—W. L. Riley. Little V. and Salamanca—E. Brown. North Harmony and Ensenore—R. Pratt. Sherman—W. H. Wilson. Clymer—D. H. Snowden. Columbus and N. Corry—A. A. Horton. Cherry Creek—A. Wilder. Ellory—W. Rice. Cherry Grove Mission—To be supplied. Jamestown and S. G. Swedish Mission—H. Olson.

NEW CASTLE DISTRICT—S. T. LITTLE, P. E.

New Castle—G. W. Maltby. Youngstown—J. Peate. New Castle Circuit—L. E. Beardsley. Niles and Liberty—T. Guy. Mt. Jackson—W. Brainard. Mahoningtown—J. W. Crawford. Lowell—N. Morris. New Wilmington—C. R. Walters. Harrisville and Centerville—J. M. Foster. Mercer—F. H. Beck. Hendersonville—B. C. Smith. North Washington—J. Crum. Clintonville—C. Peters. Poland—J. Graham. Middlesex—S. W. Clarke. Sharon—L. W. Day. Sharpsville—J. H. Merchant. Greenwood—L. Wick. Hubbard—W. Sampsell. Wheatland—J. H. Vance. Harlansburg and Mt. Pleasant—J. L. Strattan. Charleston—J. K. Meneschall. Clarksville—J. Perry. Wampum—E. F. Edmunds.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Among recently patented inventions is a "water-proof and water-tight coffin." This invention is a boon for which the Democratic party should be thankful.

During the recent great gale, in Cape Breton, a church was lifted to the height of thirty feet. It went, appropriately, toward the skies. A church always should go heavenward.

With the return of the cooler and busier days of September the work of selecting and pressing candidates for the vacant Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Bench of the United States has been resumed with redoubled vigor.

The most lively "farmers' movement" just now is at the county agricultural fairs, many of which are either now being held or about to be held in the various States.

A Boston paper says: "Country landlords who desire summer boarders next year must look out for their drainage." So they do—for the drainage of their guests' purses.

A great sensational effect in "Notre Dame," at the New York Lyceum Theater, will be the throwing of *Claude Frollo* from the cathedral tower by quasimodo. An acrobatic *double* has been engaged for the purpose, and he will be tumbled head-over-heels a distance of thirty feet or more, falling below the level of the stage.

They are troubled with water-bugs in New York. A shrewd householder gets rid of them by means of Democratic papers. Wherever the vermin abound, he spreads those delectable sheets. The bugs gather on them for an intellectual repast, and die of disgust in fifteen minutes.

We go in ignorance of much that is the source of our public wealth. How few are aware of the extent of the direct importations of blooded horses into America. There have been upwards of 400 imported thoroughbred stallions brought from England to America before and since the Revolutionary War, up to the year 1872. Even more mares have been imported.

The National amateur regatta takes place on Saratoga lake to-day. The prizes have been ordered from Tiffany & Co., of New York, and will exceed in beauty and value any regatta prizes ever offered in this country or Europe. The challenge cup for the four-oared race is a massive Etruscan vase of silver, gold lined, and is valued at $1,600. Accompanying this are four elegant goblets, one for each of the winners.

The reunion of the surviving soldiers of the war with Mexico at Des Moines, Iowa, commenced yesterday, and will continue until to-morrow. The gathering is noteworthy as the first meeting of these veterans since they laid down their arms and returned to the paths of peace. The occasion also marks two of their anniversaries, the victory of Plattsburg, September 11, 1814, and the capture of the city of Mexico, September 18, 1847.

The Michigan Central Railroad is laying a double track.

The Georgia State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, have issued a circular to "Merchants, manufacturers, and whomsoever it may concern," denouncing the disproportionate profits of middlemen, and suggesting the offer of "bottom prices" to grangers.

Two hundred years ago Marquette, accompanied by five of his fellow-countrymen and two Indian guides, went into Illinois by an Indian trail from the banks of the Mississippi. It is proposed to celebrate this arrival of the first white men in that State by a public meeting on the 16th inst., at Starved Point, near Utica.

An eminent physician has recently published a circular warning women against the use of rouge. He states, and cites cases innumerable, that it produces premature failing of the eyesight.

The manufacture of butter from fat is a growing industry in New York.

A Boston firm sends three thousand boxes of chewing gum, equivalent to 450,000 "quids," to Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Missouri. The jaws which work on this stuff are mostly feminine.

The rice crop of Louisiana, which promised to be excellent, is now threatened by continued rains, which render harvesting almost impossible. Had the rice raisers been favored with a good harvest season, their return would have been largely remunerative.

A steamship of two thousand two hundred tons is being constructed at Bordeaux, France, on a new principle. Instead of an ordinary keel, she will have sliders under her hull, which, it is said, will greatly increase the speed of the boat. Such a steamer, it is expected, will cross the Atlantic in less than five days.

It is gratifying to note the increased interest taken in the welfare of indigent old people in Philadelphia there are several houses for them, and in other large cities as well. Reading is now agitating the subject, and with a fair prospect of success, while Hartford, not willing to be left in the background in this good work, is about to take steps for the organization of one.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, has invited American architects to furnish illustrations of all or any valuable buildings in this country for display at the international exhibition at London next year.

The ravages of cholera in Kentucky have been so severe that the *Louisville Courier-Journal* uses for a head-line the sentence, "Whole families exterminated and the towns deserted."

Great excitement exists at Barter Springs, Kansas, over the recent discoveries of lead ores there. They are taking out pure and solid nuggets of lead weighing from four to seven tons right feet from the surface.

The California Acclimatizing Society have raised this year forty-nine thousand trout from ova obtained at the East, the fish now being from two to four inches in length; they had forty thousand native trout hatched in the spring, which are now from one to two inches long, besides a hundred and twenty thousand Tahoe trout about two inches in length.

A German scientist recommends the use of steam as a fire extinguisher; and suggests experiments as to the best method of employing it, not only by the use of portable boilers—where the connecting pipes would produce the chief difficulty—but by pipes and boilers arranged for each building.

It is a singular fact that the largest portion of the emigration that is now flooding and filling up the present Territories come from the more Western states—such as Iowa, Minnesota, etc., etc.

PERSONAL.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* says: "Andy Johnson is as big a demagogue as ever. A country-man came into town last week with a basket of chickens to trade for a suit of clothes made for his negro. He saw Andy standing on the corner, and said: 'Well, Andy, you used to be the best tailor in these parts, and I wish you'd cut out the suit of clothes for my boy Jim here. 'All right,' says Andy, and they stepped into a shop near by, and in five minutes an ex-President and a big negro were measuring round the circle of a negro, taking his altitude, longitude and bearings for a suit of clothes.

Harper's Weekly perpetrates a curious blunder. It says that "the grave of Thomas Corwin, at Newark, Ohio, is unmarked by a stone." Mr. Corwin's grave is not at Newark, but at Lebanon.

Five Governors and some ex-Governors of States have visited Saratoga Springs this season.

A report from Salt Lake City says that George A. Cannon, the Utah delegate to Congress, has secretly married three wives from his three wives.

Prof. James Strong of Drew seminary at Madison, N. J., chief of the Oriental topographical corps, is organizing an expedition for visiting Egypt Asia Minor and Palestine, which will start about Christmas, to consist of a large staff of engineers, scientists and artists, and a limited and select party of tourists.

Hon. John P. Hale who was thought to be at the point of death a fortnight ago, is now so much improved that his friends anticipate his recovery.

Madame Nilsson was near being drowned on the lake of Geneva the other day. She was in Lady Jane Grey's garb, when a storm came on and filled the frail little vessel with water.

Among the projected monuments in Central Park, New York, are those of William H. Seward, Daniel S. Dickinson, Elias Howe, Jr., Robert Burns and Mosenko. The means for the erection of the statues of Messrs. Seward and Howe have been secured, subscriptions are being received for those of Dickinson and Burns, and a subscription is about to be started for that of Mosenko.

The retiring Duke of Brunswick is about to bring action to cancel the late Duke's will, on the ground that the bulk of his property, especially the art treasures, was only held by him in trust, and could not therefore be passed out of the family. Should this view is adopted, the property will descend to Duke William of Brunswick, and after him to the House of Hanover.

A Southerner by name of Donelson publishes an account of his having seen and talked with J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, a few months ago, away off in one of the south sea islands, whither he had fled a fugitive and an exile. If the spirits of America's traitors and murderers be locked by an efficient corps of Teachers, Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

Special Announcement.

Having purchased from the firm of Messrs. Overholt the balance of their Rattle Snake Stock of the

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF

WHISKIES,

KNOWN AS THE

A. & H. S. Overholt, B. F. Overholt & Co., and H. S. Overholt & Co.

We are prepared to furnish the trade with the above brands, with age ranging from 1 to 9 years old. We have also on hand and in store a large stock of the well known

McKim, Moore, Finch and Fountain And other PURE

RYE WHISKIES,

At all ages to suit. Our Stock of IMPORTED

Cognacs, Ports, Sherries, Gins

&c., are among the largest, all of which we offer to the trade at very reasonable prices. Call and be convinced.

J. K. Lanahan & Co.

No. 355 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASB

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road, taking precedence of all other liens, are the best possible security; have 14 years to run, and are offered at 96 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 11, 1873.

Gold continues weak. The lowest point of the present downward movement has probably been reached, although, thus far, it shows comparatively little inclination to rally, despite the persistent efforts of the bulls to advance the price. It seems pretty evident, however, that the back of the conspiracy to effect a "corner" has been broken. "Where are you going, Sandy?" asked a Scottish landed proprietor, as he saw a shrivelly-inclined neighbor furtively skulking along toward his coach. "Rode again," was Sandy's quick-witted reply. The clique is in pretty much the same condition. Their failure has been general and complete, at which all thoughtful and prudent people will quietly rejoice.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
1881	113
1874	113
1864	115
1865	115¾
1865, new	115¾
1867	116½
1868	116½
10 40s	112¾
New 5s	113¾
Gold	113¾
Currency 6s	113¾
Tennessees, old	81
Tennessees, new	80¾
South Carolinas, July	14
North Carolinas, old	37
North Carolinas, new	37
Missouris	91½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s, 1881	117
United States 5-20s, 1862	113
United States 5-20s, 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116½
Currency Pacific 6s	112¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George L. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

September 11, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Western Union Telegraph	83½	83½	83¾	83¾	83½	83¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	42	42¼	42¼
Adams Express				91		
Wells-Fargo Express		71		72	71½	
American Express				61½		
United States Express				50		
New York Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Erie				38		
Michigan Central	90¾	90¾	90¾	91	91	
Michigan Southern				92		
Illinois Central				122		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Chicago and R. I.				107		
Chicago and N. W. pref.	77½	77½	77½	77½	78	
Rock Island	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
St. Paul	45¾	46	45¾	46	46¼	46¼
St. Paul, pref.	95	95	95	95	95	
Wabash	62¾	63	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Fort Wayne				97		
Ohio and Mississippi	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Union Pacific	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Chicago and Alton	101	101	101	101	101	
Boston, Hart. and Erie				3		
Harlem				124		
C. C. and I. C.				33		
Hannibal and St. Joseph				33		
Iron Mountain				91		

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 7 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	53¾	Phila and Erie	24
Reading	54¾	Pittsburgh 8s	72¾
Reading, 1st	102	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	93½
United Cos	22¾	Central Trans	47
Del. Creek	60	Empire Trans	56

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 11, 1873.

	Wt. lb.		Wt. lb.
Butter crackers	8	Sugar crackers	10
Cream crackers	12	Water crackers	7
Lemon crackers	7½	Wine crackers	10½
Oyster crackers	7½	Ginger snaps	12½
Soda crackers			

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 11, 1873.

REMARKS—To-day was very pleasant, and was taken advantage of by a number of country buyers. There seems to be the same fair demand for everything in the grocery line, which naturally tends to continue the firmness heretofore noted. Coffees and sugars, as well as teas, are closely watched, and every change, no matter how trivial, is closely noted. The continued firmness leads us to believe that another change may be looked for soon, although dealers think otherwise, owing to the decline in gold to-day.

The produce market is more animated to-day, and dealers were kept quite active in filling orders. In eggs and butter there was considerable inquiry for strictly fresh. Choice butter commands 30@32c and eggs, if fresh, at 22@23c ₰ doz. Peaches were quite plenty to-day, with some choice free stones on sale. We quote $3 00@3 75 ₰ box. Apples continue dull. Potatoes are showing up a little, with a prospect of an advance next week. We heard of a car lot sold at 80c. From store dealers were selling at 90@$1 00 ₰ bushel. Plums continue scarce at $6 ₰ box.

The flour market remains unchanged, although we hear that new springs are very firm and that new Minnesotas have an upward tendency in the West. This perhaps may be the case where millers have been depending mainly on water power instead of steam to run their mills. In a measure the streams in the West are running low, and the mills will be compelled to use steam for power, the extra cost of which they will ask the consumer to pay. The cracker bakers are buying largely, as they have orders ahead that compel them to run to their full capacity. The following are the ruling quotations: White spring, Indiana and Ohio, $9 00@9 50 ₰ bbl; fancy St. Louis, $9 75@10 00 ₰ bbl; Colorado, $12 ₰ bbl; red wheat, family, $7 75@8 00 ₰ bbl; Minnesota, for bakers, $7 25@7 50 ₰ bbl; Wisconsin, for bakers, $7 00@7 25 ₰ bbl; Wisconsin, for bakers, $7 00@7 25 ₰ bbl; rye flour, $5 25 ₰ bbl. The receipts since yesterday were 1,799 bbls.

The grain market still continues bare of all grains except oats, and even they are getting scarce, and will no doubt advance by the first of next week, if not before. We can now quote oats firm at 44@45c. Shelled corn was still to-day, and with little or none to fill immediate orders. Buyers were offering quite freely with few or no sellers, owing to the scarceness. Red wheat was also much sought after, and can be quoted at $1 50@1 55. Barley will come in a little more freely when the market becomes more settled. As will be seen below the prices ranged from $1 10 to $1 20.

We learned of the following transactions in grain to-day:

1 car new white wheat in elevator	$1 65
3 cars new white wheat, to arrive	1 60
10 cars No. 3 barley, to arrive	1 10
1 car old white oats, in elevator	44½
1 car ear and shelled corn	60
3 cars new white oats, in elevator	44
1 car old white oats, in elevator	45
1 car new mixed oats	43
1 car rye	85
1 car high mixed corn, on track	60
1 car old mixed oats, in elevator	45
1 car old mixed oats, in elevator	43½
2 cars No. 3 barley, in sacks (a forced sale, rather than move them)	1 15
1 car new white oats to arrive	44
1 car yellow shelled corn, in elevator	61
10 cars sample barley, in elevator	1 30

The following are the receipts of grain during the past twenty-four hours:

Oats, sacks	1,563
Wheat, sacks	605
Barley, sacks	581
Corn, sacks	170
Rye, sacks	110

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Apples, bbls	76
Butter, pkgs	45
Bacon, hhds	50
Cheese, boxes	144
Flour, bbls	1,799
Potatoes, bush	60

Our usual extended quotations will be omitted in this issue, but we will give them in our next, carefully revised and corrected.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 12, 1873.

REMARKS—We have no change to note so far as relates to prices or demand. Buyers seem shy in this vicinity and are indifferent about purchasing. The receipts of crude continue heavy.

CRUDE.

The supply exceeds the demand. Prices are weak and uncertain. We quote nominally spot 3¾@3¾c.

PARKER.

The sales at this point show a difference of 7c per barrel, viz.:

2,000 bbls spot	$1 10
2,000 bbls spot	1 15
2,000 bbls spot	1 20

For prices at other points in the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have no change to note. Standard brands are selling by the car load 13¾c, and to the city 14c per gallon.

Philadelphia delivery, spot, 15¾@16c; futures, 15¾c; New York, spot 17c; October, 16¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City $2 20@2 25; country $2 10@2 18.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, September 11.—The *Herald* says: The market is dull and as usually unchanged on upper road it was inactive and closed at $1 37½@1 40. Oil City closed at $1 30. Parker's was firm at $1 17; Tidioute at $1 10. Sales:

2,100 bbls upper road, spot	$1 37½
3,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 30
2,000 bbls Parker's Landing, spot	1 10
2,500 bbls Parker's Landing, spot	1 15
3,000 bbls Parker's Landing, spot	1 17
1,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	1 10

NEW YORK, September 11.—Closing 10.—Market still without animation and holders firm in their views at unchanged prices. Spot delivery sparingly offered for crude in bulk. Refined, for prompt delivery, 17c; for October, 16½c; November and December at 16c. Cases, spot, in light supply and held at 29½c; for next month's delivery, 28c. Naphtha, 10½c for city. Philadelphia delivery quiet and firm. Market for refined, this month's delivery, held at 15¾@16c; futures 15¾c.

OIL CITY, September 11.—Market unchanged at $1 30¾.

TITUSVILLE, September 11.—Market dull at $1 10. PETROLEUM CENTER, September 11.—Market dull and nothing doing at $1 15.

TITUSVILLE, September 11.—Market quiet and dull; spot at $1 37½.

ROUSSVILLE, September 11.—Market quiet at $1 15.

PARKER'S, September 11.—Market $1 15 and quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—Market quiet: 5 W., 15¾@16c; crude, 8½c; cases, 20c; futures, 15¾c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

TITUSVILLE, September 11.—Market dull and quiet at $1 37½.

OIL CITY, September 11.—Market very quiet at $1 30@1 35. Not much doing.

TIDIOUTE, September 11.—Market very quiet and dull at $1 10 bid; few sales.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Crude 6c; refined 16½c. Market quiet and dull.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—Refined 15¾@16c; crude 8½c in bulk; 12c in cases; futures 15¾c.

PARKER'S, September 11.—Nothing doing; $1 10a1 12½ bid.

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 10, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Wormser, M & Co.	Jno P Logan, Phila	300
Irwin & Wagner	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	200
Vesta O W	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	260
L Irwin & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	265
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	568
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F & Co, Phila	560
Cosmos O W	Ed Schmitt, N Y	400
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	310
H S A Stewart	Jno P Logan, Phila	415
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	300
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	962
Citizens Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	310
L Irwin & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	260
J A McKee & Sons	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	250
Vesta O W	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	660
Total		6,757

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W W Nichols	Sunbeam O W	479
B S Duncan	Hutchison O W	494
Fisher Bros	Hutchison O W	685
B S Duncan	American O W	474
Fisher Bros	Liberty O W	393
B S Duncan	Hutchison O W	388
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	536
Jos Bushnell	National O W	462
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	469
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	319
Dodson, B & Co	Cochran Yards	296
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	376
T Ellig	Penn O W	397
Jos Bushnell	Penn O W	469
W W Sterrett	Fairview O W	326
Hutchison & B	Fairview O W	325

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

Sunbeam O W	320	Hutchinson O W	1,455
American O W	474	Liberty O W	393
Cosmos O W	536	National O W	462
Vesta O W	469	Brilliant O W	319
Cochran Yards	296	Crystal O W	367
Penn O W	866	Fairview O W	1,782
Total			7,915

ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 12, 1873.

The receipts of baled hay for the week have been light. Not much doing in this kind at present, as buyers say it is too soon to make any contracts for new crop. There is some new crop arriving and sold at $25 on track. The article was good and sells readily at the above figure. Old hay dull with but little inquiry. Sales range from to $22 to $24 according to quality, &c. At the Allegheny Diamond the receipts of loose have been heavy the past week. The demand, however, was good and choice timothy sold as high as $30, and one load brought $31, while some inferior cattle hay sold as low as $15 00. We think $25 00 may be taken as a fair quotation for loose hay. The weather is fine and grass good in the country, and many farmers are now putting in second crop. This will enable them to sell more hay than they otherwise would, had the fall been a dry one.

If the weather permits, there will be some heavy runs of hay at the Allegheny market for the next few weeks.

Rice Crop of 1872-73.

The Charleston *News and Courier* says: Notwithstanding the injury sustained from the caterpillar, the crop of this grain just marketed proves to be in excess of any crop since the war, say 87,469 tierces against the full average crop in 1870-71, of 83,066 tierces, and that of 1871-72, so materially injured during the harvest, say 69,092 tierces.

STATEMENT OF RICE CROP 1872-1873.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

	Tierces.
Receipts at Charleston	48,943
Do. from Georgetown, S. C., to New York	420
Deduct receipts from Savannah	49,363 671—48,692
GEORGIA.	
Receipts at Savannah	22,397
Deduct received from Charleston	595—21,802
LOUISIANA.	
Receipts at New Orleans, 52,266 bbls, of 200 lbs, equal to about	17,000
Total crop—tierces	87,492

Broom Corn.

As this article is just now occupying considerable attention in a certain way, and the price of brooms becoming a matter of serious consideration to the housewives of the country, we offer the following, from the New York *Bulletin*, if it will afford any consolation to either dealer or consumer:

The cultivation of broom corn has been checked in the West by the cheapness of the article, so that farmers scarcely obtained prices sufficient to pay the expense of raising it. The late storms have also caused serious injury to the comparatively limited crop raised this year, resulting in an advance of nearly 100 per cent. on the old stock on hand. The high price has brought out old stocks of brush and ready-made brooms, and the future of the market will depend on the quantities of brooms tha may be stored in old softs and out-of-the-way places in stores. The new crop of brush turns out to be somewhat better than was anticipated, but that with the old stock on hand, the supply of old brooms and the fair yield of the new crop, it is evident that there will not be that scarcity anticipated, or the prices which have been anticipated. But the trade is in a healthy condition, and those farmers who raised a fair crop this year will be able to realize better prices than they have obtained for several years preceding.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 11.—Wheat steady; No 1 red, held at $1 46; No 2 do sold at $1 42; No 3 do $1 37. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 11, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No.	Cattle. head.	Hogs. No.	Hogs. head.	Sheep. No.	Sheep. head.	Horses No.	Horses head.	Mules. No.	Mules. head.
Thursday, Sept. 4	1,400		2,850		1,325		15			
Friday, Sept. 5	3,020		4,100		600		50			
Saturday, Sept. 6	620		2,250		2,000		30			
Sunday, Sept. 8	720		5,125		1,450		15			
Total	5,760		14,325		4,375		125			
Last week	10,981		17,360		14,400		300			

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No.	Cattle. head.	Hogs. No.	Hogs. head.	Sheep. No.	Sheep. head.	Horses No.	Horses head.	Mules. No.	Mules. head.
Thursday, Sept. 4	4,230		3,700		6,000		75			
Friday, Sept. 5	1,100		4,300		2,000		60			
Saturday, Sept. 6	3,250		4,625		1,000		105			
Total	8,600		12,625		9,400		240			
Last week	10,818		12,000		10,800		370		24	

Cattle.

The run of cattle for the week ending to-day has been large, though not so heavy as last week. At the time of closing our last report we noted that trade was active for all kinds and grades, and that good cattle were in demand at an advance of about ¼c over previous prices. With this feeling ruling, the market closed firm on Friday evening, everything being soldfor shipped out. This week the runs principally the lower grades of cattle, common stuff weighing in the neighborhood of 900 to 1,000 lbs, and are all kinds, such as cows, heifers, bulls, stags, &c., and it is surprising how the market has continues as good as it does for this kind of cattle. For the last two months our arrivals have been nearly all this kind, and is taken by country buyers, who sort it up, sell some to butchers and the rest to farmers for feeding purposes. The attendance of dealers from the central and eastern part of the State has been good this season; in fact, more cattle have been unloaded at Lancaster than for several years and buyers say that country there is well supplied. If this is the case we will have a lighter demand for the light thin stuff which has for some time found so ready a sale. There is no doubt but that the demand for good feeding cattle will continue for a time, but for light cattle, as above noted, the feeling will not be so good if they continue to come as plenty as they have. The attendance of buyers this week, and sales have been made readily, a great deal of stock changing hands, but at lower figures than ruled last week. Common cattle are reported from 1c to 1½c ₰ hundred lbs off. Good and extra cattle are, as usual, in light supply, but still it seems there are enough here for the trade, as they have been harder to dispose of than common stuff, at what sellers consider a fair figure. Philadelphia men who generally buy the best cattle have been holding off for lower rates. They claim their markets will not justify them in paying last week's figure, and they ask a concession of twenty-five cents per hundred lbs, which, in some instances, has been granted. However, they had not purchased many cattle to noon Wednesday, and from appearances will not, unless for lower prices. On the whole, trade is active for common cattle at figures a shade lower than last week, and dull for prime stock at a decline of 15 to 25c.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; extra 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; extra 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 45; fair 1,100 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; fair 1,000 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50; common $3 50 to $4 00; bulls, $2 00 to $3 00; heifers, cows, &c., $3 00 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs for the week has been a little heavy, at least more of them here than wanted. With a higher price for corn, a dearth of packers, and sellers found it more difficult to make sales. There has not been any change worthy of note since our last report, stock selling at about the same figures. There seems to be more heavy hogs on the week than usual, and light smooth stock seems to be in most demand. The market is steady and slow at the following rates:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 00; prime do, $4 80 to $4 90; prime light hogs, $4 65 to $4 85; grassers, $4 25 to $4 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair and in quality are a little common. Trade opened this week with about the usual number of buyers, who held off for a time anticipating heavy receipts. In this they were disappointed, as in looking over the pens and trains which were constantly arriving, it was evident the run was not going to be a heavy one. This caused a better feeling among the buyers who at once took hold freely. The Philadelphia men have bought liberally, and they say at prices a little shade higher than last week, while sellers hold they purchased at about the same figures. There is one thing, however, they all agree in saying the feeling is better and the market considerably firmer than last week, and at this writing has every indication of closing firm. Most everything was sold at noon yesterday. Not many stock sheep offering, and the demand almost entirely over. Following are the rates current:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 35 to $5 45; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 20; fair 85 lbs, $5 00; common, $4 40 to $4 50.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,440	$6 00	14	1,360	$5 80
2	1,470	6 00	1	1,450	6 00
3	1,440	6 00	19	bulls	2,670	3 50
4	1,390	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
5	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
6	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
7	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
8	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
9	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
10	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
11	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
12	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
13	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
14	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
15	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
16	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
17	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
18	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
19	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
20	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
21	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
22	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
23	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
24	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
25	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
26	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
27	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
28	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
29	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
30	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
31	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
32	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
33	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
34	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
35	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
36	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
37	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
38	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
39	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
40	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
41	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
42	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
43	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
44	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
45	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
46	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
47	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
48	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
49	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
50	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
51	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
52	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
53	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
54	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
55	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
56	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
57	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
58	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
59	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
60	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
61	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
62	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
63	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
64	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
65	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
66	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
67	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
68	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
69	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
70	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
71	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
72	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
73	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
74	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
75	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
76	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
77	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
78	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
79	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
80	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
81	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
82	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
83	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
84	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
85	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
86	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
87	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
88	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
89	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
90	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
91	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
92	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
93	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
94	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
95	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
96	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
97	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
98	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
99	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
100	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
101	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
102	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
103	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
104	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
105	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
106	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
107	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
108	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
109	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
110	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
111	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
112	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
113	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
114	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
115	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
116	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
117	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
118	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
119	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
120	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
121	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
122	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
123	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
124	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
125	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
126	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
127	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
128	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
129	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
130	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
131	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
132	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
133	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
134	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
135	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
136	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
137	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
138	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
139	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
140	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
141	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
142	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
143	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
144	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
145	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
146	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
147	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
148	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
149	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
150	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
151	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
152	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
153	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6 00
154	1,400	5 90	1	1,450	6

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Pittsburgh, September 11, 1873.

Cards Mosen Tabs, East Brady, Pa. 3
Lycett Hotel, Dekeman, Ohio 2
McCullough, J. S., Ann Harbor, Mich. 2
McLaughlin Robert, Apollo, Pa. 3
Oliver A. G. West Newton, Pa. 2
Peoples' Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa. 3
Shields W. H. Pennington, W. Va. 3
Tedman Juliers, Winchendon, Mass. 2
Thornton Mary A., Cleveland, O. 2
Vandalfo R., Confiscator, Pa. 2
Wilson John, Montezuma, Ind. 3
Lower Kill City, ... 2

J. H. STEWART, Postmaster.

Republican Committee Meeting.

The attention of members of the Allegheny County Republican Executive committee is called to the notice of an important meeting, elsewhere published, to be held next Tuesday, 16th inst.

Dr. Prestley on Sabbath Next

On Sabbath next, at the Third Baptist Church, Grant street, Dr. Prestley will deliver two discourses. In the morning at 10½ o'clock the subject will be "The Chief of Sinners Saved," and at same o'clock in the afternoon, "Noah before Joseph," being from Genesis XLIV., 18-34.

There will doubtless be a large attendance to hear this eminent orator.

A Missing Boy.

Hunter Brooks, an intelligent and well-favored boy, ten years of age, left his home in Allegheny on the 5th of July last, and has not since been heard of. He was dressed in his every-day suit—a blue Derby coat. Has dark hair and black eyes; scar on his forehead covered by his hair. Any information in regard to him will be gladly received and suitably rewarded by his afflicted parents. Address Rev. B. F. Brooks, Allegheny, Pa.

The Window Glass Operatives.

Some misstatements have been made in reference to the cause of the strike among the window glass operatives. The proprietors, as we are informed, are willing to pay the same wages received by operatives similarly employed in the Eastern cities, namely, thirty-three per cent. less than the present rates. The the operatives refuse to accept. The manufacturers say they cannot compete with the Eastern firms so long as this great disparity in wages exists, and the workmen reply that they cannot stand the proposed reduction.

The Counterfeit $500 Bill.

Mr. Cameron, clerk of the Custom House, yesterday received from the Treasury Department, photographs of the $500 counterfeit treasury note, enlarged to about six times the size of the original. These *fac-similes*, owing to their enlarged proportions, present greater facilities for detecting the defects of the bogus bill. The defects on the face of the counterfeit have been heretofore sufficiently described. The photographs show that the most prominent difference between the genuine and counterfeit on the back is that the stars which dot the green border of the genuine are uniform in size, shape and shading. In the counterfeit these stars are very irregular, being of various sizes, unsay in form, and surrounded by a great deal of light in some instances, while obscured in blotches of shade.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

It is a sure sign that something worthy of the patronage of the public is to be seen and heard at a place of public entertainment, when there is a large increase in the attendance at each succeeding performance. This has been the case during Mr. Florence's engagement, so far; and the character of the play and the way in which it is presented by the star and his support justifies all the patronage bestowed. We have already spoken at length of "Eileen Oge," and need but to say that the past impressions first formed have been strengthened on each subsequent hearing.

Mr. Florence is announced for a benefit this evening; and there is no room for doubt that he will be greeted with an audience crowding the theatre to its utmost capacity.

The Academy—Black Crook.

As usual, the Academy was full to every part last evening with people who seemed to enjoy most thoroughly the beauties, natural and artificial, of that greatest of spectacles, the "Black Crook." With its beautiful ballets, its magnificent scenery and effects, the wonderful performances of the Hernandez brothers, Young America, Jennie Benson, Baby Benson, and the many others who contribute their share to the success of the play, none go away dissatisfied. But three more performances will be given, and it behooves all to stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once to the Academy, if they would not miss one of the best spectacular displays ever witnessed.

Alma's American Concert.

There was a big crowd here last night, notwithstanding the counter attractions, and all were pleased. The company is one of the best ever gathered at this popular resort. A new bill to-night.

Trimble's Varieties.

This old stand-by holds its ground against all newcomers, and is nightly crowded. Mirth and melody rule the hour, heightening the almost coolness throughout which flock thither.

The Hibernian Coming.

MacEvoy's rejuvenated Hibernian will pay us another visit soon, and will attract, as usual, great crowds of people to see it. It is more attractive than ever before.

THE RE-UNION.

The Army of the Cumberland—Adjourned Citizens' Meeting—Additions to the Committees.

The adjourned citizens' meeting to take action relative to the annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held in this city on the 14th and 15th, was held last evening at Municipal Hall. Gen. Sweitzer occupied the chair.

The Committee on Conference reported as follows:

Your Committee on Conference beg to report that the Executive Committee of the Army of the Cumberland we have concluded to publish an address in the papers of Monday morning and Tuesday requesting the citizens to decorate their buildings and to make such other show of their appreciation of the merits of our visitors as may lie in their power.

H. DARLINGTON,
J. K. WILSON,
CAPT. L. HUGHS.

The report was accepted.

ADDITIONS TO THE COMMITTEE.

The following names were added to the list of committees already published:

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

Jacob Reese, A. H. Gross,
H. B. Hays, Major Frew,
Joseph Walton, J. G. Backofen,
James Blackmore, Alfred Slack, Pres't Common Council, Allegheny,
Wilson Mcandless, W. P. Logan,
Thomas Ewing, H. B. Swope,
J. R. McClung, Dr. Hostetter,
August Harrle, W. Thaw
John Appell, Benjamin Bakewell,
F. C. Darrington, Wm. Shoger,
S. A. Purviance, Jonah R. Howe.
L. H. Darling,

On motion of Captain Hagar, the Vice Presidents of the original meeting were added to the list of the Reception Committee.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

J. B. Smeaton, H. A. Freygogie,
W. P. Dilworth, Jenkin Jones,
Rh. Byers, Lewis Peters,
Hon. J. H. Anderson, Chas. Aiwell,
S. Johnson, James Woodwell.
J. B. Dan ey, Thomas Barnes,
Thomas H. Thom, Geo. B. Hill,
John Wallace, Geo. Reed,
Wm. Cooper, J. P. Willison,
F. Schmidt, Robert Dickson,
Chas. Hauch, Dr. D. P. Graham,
A. C. Hays,

COMMITTEE ON ENTERTAINMENT.

T. B. Attleberry, Charles Arbuckle,
John S. Fitzsimmons, James Russell,
Col. J. W. Ballentine, Russel Errett,
A. P. Callow, Joseph G. Siebeneck,
W. B. Negley, Daniel O'Neil,
James McBrier, James Caldwell,
Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, J. McNaughton,
J. H. Bailey, J. McD. Crossan,
Edward Swarts, H. H. Pershing,
Henry Lloyd, William Neeb.
James Park,

The following gentlemen were appointed Chairmen of the respective committees:

Reception—Jacob Reese.
Finance—Thomas K. Wilson.
Entertainment—James Park, Jr.

These Chairmen shall be authorized to add any names they should find proper to the lists.

Adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

Comparison Between the Seasons of 1872 and 1873.

A few days ago we published a table recapitulating the number of new buildings erected and in course of erection, during the present year, in the several wards of the city, with the cost of the same, as taken from the records of the Building Inspector. From this statement it appears that there have already been permits issued for the erection of 491 brick and 422 frame buildings in the consolidated city—or 793 in all, at a cost of $2,123,147. In 1872 the whole number of buildings erected in the old two-and-thirty-three wards was 715, of which 396 were brick and 319 frame. Since then the South Side wards have been consolidated, and previous to annexation no record was kept of the new buildings on that side of the river. Comparing the old twenty-three wards for the years 1872 and 1873, the result is as follows:

	Brick.	Frame.	Total.	Estimated cost.
1872	396	319	715	$1,564,922
1873	391	251	642	1,641,102

If the present year were completed, the above would show a decrease of 101 buildings compared with the previous year and a decrease in value of $223,822. But it must be remembered that there are three months yet of good building weather, and the present falling off will be more than made up before the close of the year.

The building improvements on the South Side, from the Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards, inclusive, are

	Brick.	Frame.	Total.	Estimated Cost.
1872	58	131	189	$1,641,102

This will also be considerably increased before the end of the season.

In 1872, the lowest number of buildings erected in any one ward was 4, in the Ninth ward, at a cost of only $4,800. The first ward only erected 5 buildings, at a cost of $19,200. Some of the other wards were low—both in the number of buildings, and the amount expended. In other words, if the number was small, but the buildings were expensive—as, for instance, in the third ward, where 15 buildings cost $257,000. This year the second ward built but one house, at a cost of $1,600; the Ninth built 4, at a cost of $2,800; the Nineteenth built 5, at a cost of $11,200, and the First built 8, at a cost of $100,400.

The principal building improvements, in regard to numbers, during the past two years, have been confined to the following wards: Seventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second. These are all "rural" wards, excepting the Seventh and Thirteenth, and came in under the consolidation Act of 1867. The following table shows how these wards rank as to buildings in the past two years:

Ward.	1872.	Rank.	1873.	Rank.	Inc.	Dec.
Twenty-first	150	1	90	1		60
Seventeenth	100	2	69	3		31
Nineteenth	67	3	72	2	5	
Thirteenth	59	4	33	5		26
Fourteenth	46	5	46	4		
Eleventh	42	6	26	7		16
West ninth	36	7	32	6		4
Twentieth	30	8	26	7		4
Twenty-second	25	9	14	9		11
	555		434		5	121
	555					121
	91					91

These figures show an apparent decrease of 91 buildings compared with 1872, in the wards named, but the close of the year, will show a different result—no doubt an increase over the previous year. It will also be seen that out of 715 houses erected in among mankind. Its motto, "Freedom, Friendship and Charity," indicates quite clearly the object and aim of this brotherhood, which is the preservation from oblivion of much that related to one of the deepest tragedies of mankind, and which will prove interesting to the descendants of history in antiquity, may not be considered as unimportant results of the organization.

It is distinctly different in every detail from other fraternal organizations, being original in conception, and peculiarly American in character and tendency, without being proscriptive. Its prerequisites for membership are a good moral character, sound bodily and mental health, and a belief in the "Great Spirit in whose hands all power doth exist."

MRS. OAILY and Ed. Kane, charged with stealing a breastpin and watch from E. S. Wilkinson, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, and were discharged.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE HOMICIDE.

The Investigation Resumed—The Crew on Starkey's Boat—What the Testimony Developed—More Light Wanted.

Yesterday morning Coroner West resumed the investigation concerning the death of James H. Wright, who was found fatally injured under the railroad bridge, on Duquesne way. Ward and Gleasenkamp, arrested as witnesses by the Coroner, and Dora Tetley, all of whom are on Starkey's boat, moored in the Allegheny river, near the scene of the supposed murder were among the witnesses examined. The fact has been developed that this boat was a floating brothel; and why the nuisance was permitted to exist so long, is a question that the Mayor and the police ought to answer. It will be abated now, since the suspicion of murder attaches to some of the inmates; but it might have been suppressed long ago. Following is the testimony:

STATEMENT OF EDWARD WARD.

Edward Ward, sworn—I reside at 196 Wylie avenue; am a cigar maker; it has been two or three weeks since I have been to work; last Sunday night I was in Starkey's boat near the railroad bridge; I went there Saturday night at ten o'clock and never left there until Monday morning; John Gleasenkamp, Nora Hay, "Cal." McQuiston, Ella Hamilton and Dora Tetley were on the boat all this time; Wm. Starkey left the boat Sunday night some where about nine o'clock; I was out skiff riding about an hour on Sunday; when Starkey left he knew I was on the boat; I paid my board to Dora Tetley that night; I paid no money; I have been in the habit of going there for two or three weeks; I could not say how many nights I stayed there; have stopped as high as four or five nights in succession; there was no disturbance on the boat Sunday night nor Monday morning as far as I know; I went to bed between eight and nine o'clock I think; I was not up at any time during the night, nor do I know of any one being up. The lady I was with woke me up during the night, and said she heard some one calling "Cora" or "Flora" me; I said I didn't think it was worth while to get up; when she spoke to me she was sitting up in the bed; she afterwards said it was Dora Tetley that called; I did not